

THE CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. E. N. Chapman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has discovered an antidote to the poison of diphtheria, by which the percentage of deaths is reduced to less than one in fifty.

Diphtheria first appeared in this country in 1858. Dr. Chapman, in 1859, lost several cases, and became distrustful of the regular methods.

"All local treatment," he says, "is worse than useless. It exhausts the nerve force and induces greater injections of the blood vessels, thus favoring the exudation.

"Alcohol neutralizes the diphtheritic poisons, sets free the nerves of animal life, subdues the fever and inflammation, destroys the pabulum that sustains the membrane, cuts short the disease, conquers its sequelae, and shields other members of the family from an attack.

"Alcohol does not act as a stimulant nor induce any of its ordinary effects. Enough may be given to cause profound intoxication in health, and yet there exists no signs of excitement or odor in breath."

Quinia is an efficient ally to alcohol. It energizes the ganglionic nervous system, and thus enables the organism to right itself and resume its function.

Dr. Chapman sustains his position by citing numerous cases in which this treatment was successful. He states that, in his long experience, he only knew of one case where a drunkard had diphtheria. He generally gives the alcohol in the form of whisky.

WHAT FIVE SHEEP WILL DO.—Five sheep will enrich an acre of old worn-out mowing land in three years, so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per year, for several years, by a light sprinkle of seed each year, sown in the early spring.

Five sheep will produce manure in winter to the value of ten dollars, by giving them suitable bedding.

Five sheep will get their living through the summer on one acre of ground; the pasturing of same would be three dollars.

Five sheep will raise five lambs, worth fifteen dollars.

Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool, worth six dollars.

Now, let us see how the account stands:

Ground improved by the sheep running on it one year..... \$15.00

Value of manure in winter..... 10.00

Five lambs..... 15.00

Wool..... 6.00

Sheep getting their living on the land 3.00

The above being credited to the sheep, let us see what it costs to keep five sheep through the winter.

Five sheep will eat one and one-half tons of hay, which costs..... \$18.00

Interest and tax..... 5.00

Care of sheep..... 10.00

Now, let us see how the account stands: Deducting this from the first mentioned figures we have a profit of \$16.00 on five sheep for one year.

WE SELL THE BEST OF GOODS CHEAPER

LARGEST and HANDSOMEST STOCK

MAUCHEER & WEAHLAN, CARRIAGE TOWN, P. A.

Store in Dr. MAUCHEER'S New Building.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county.

Now Judge for Yourself.

The Rural New-Yorker

An Experimental Farm of Eighty-Two Acres.

THE CONDENSED NEWS

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

THE CONDENSED NEWS

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE LADIES.

The Entire Paper Finely Illustrated.

Send for a copy of the paper.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

To secure the above give our

MAUCHEER & WEAHLAN, CARRIAGE TOWN, P. A.

Store in Dr. MAUCHEER'S New Building.

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY STAR

330 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

Send for a copy of the paper.

LETTERS TO A DRESSMAKER.

Oh, where did he leave thy side, Dear Polly? I would ask

Why will you thus my feelings grieve By sending me away?

Then wait the precious time no more

CASTLES IN WALES.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

The border barons of Norman blood, who took possession of this region forcibly when William the Conqueror became King of England, were compelled to lean in the Welsh people by a chain of tremendous military castles.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TIN, COPPER,

Sheet Iron Wares

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

Jobbing in

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

R. S. & A. P. Lacey, Attorneys-at-Law,

529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

We procure patents in all countries. No attorney fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted.

ARRANGERS OF PAY AND BONDS.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge.

UNITED STATES GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

CONTESTED LAND CASES, Private Land Claims, Mining, Preemption, and Homestead Claims, etc.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondents with all parties having any for sale, to give full and explicit instructions.

WE conduct our business in separate Bureaus having the clerical assistance of able and experienced clerks, and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in our office.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO. BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE, AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THIS WAY FOR

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

EBENSBURG, June 8, 1877.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

THE BUTCHER who killed the ox denotes the Crusaders, by whom the Holy Land was wrested out of the hands of the Saracens.

THE ANGEL of death signifies the Turkish power, by which the land of Palestine was taken from the Franks, and to whom it is still subject.

THE COMMENCEMENT of the tenth stanza is designed to show that God will take signal vengeance on the Turks, immediately after the water of the Jordan, and live under the government of their long expected Messiah.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Etc., AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Geo. Huntley

Entire Stock of GOODS,

Builders' HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS,

LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE,

HORSE RAKES, HARVESTING TOOLS,

CRIPPLES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING,

BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.

AT LESS THAN COST,

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.

Geo. Huntley,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High Street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES

of the most approved designs.

SPROUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

REPAIRING and painting of all kinds of work done by me will be done right and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render satisfaction to all.

ALLIE LUTINGER.

EBENSBURG, Oct. 13, 1870-71.

WOOL! BOUGHT OR—MADE UP TO ORDER

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY

exchange goods of its own manufacture to order, and for the gathering of which wool will be sent to the various sections of the county.

quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brought for that purpose.

P. S.—Wooling, Carding, Felling and Dressing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.

EBENSBURG, May 11, 1877-78.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown,

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINETS, &c.

Manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

JOHN PARKE.

JAMES WILKINSON & B. T. O'PREL,

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE! Loretto, Pa.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

Mr. Wallace has remarked that the birds of New Guinea present a larger portion of brilliantly plumaged species than those of any other part of the world.

Paradise largely contribute. Of this family twenty-four species are known, all confined to the Papuan Islands, with a single exception, a Manusian, which has extended its range to North Australia, and which is without the characteristic plumage of the true paradise birds. Whether for singularity of adize birds, or for the beauty of their plumage, the birds of paradise are without rivals in the world. Most of them have superb tufts of feathers issuing from the wings, but from each side of the body forming sometimes wavy, silky plumes of considerable thickness, sometimes of a fan-like shape, and sometimes of a central tuft, elongated into wires, twisted into fantastic shapes, or terminated by lustreous spangles, all adorned with the most brilliant metallic tints. In the subfamily Epimachinae instead of tufts from the sides of the head, the accessory plumes spring from the head, the back, or the shoulders; while in the species that stray into North Australia these peculiarities are absent. There is scarcely a hue among the colors of nature which is not found in the endless variety of painting of the paradise birds; not only the lustrous metallic of the humming-bird, but yellows, reds, blues and greens of every degree of intensity. Yet these freaks of coloration and feathering are confined to the males; the females are all clad in the most sober browns, and are the most unattractive of birds. Doubtless this provision of nature is intended as a precaution during the labors of the nesting season. Strange notions formerly prevailed among the vulgar as to the birds of paradise. As until recently no European had been able to observe them in life, all our specimens were supplied by natives who always cut off the legs from the skins, on which account they were reputed to be without feet, whence the name of the best known species, Apoda. Peculiar and strange as are these creatures yet there can be no doubt that their nearest allies in nature are a family marked by an extreme uniformity and sameness of plumage, and by the absence of any difference of coloration in the sexes—the crow tribe, between which and the startlings the paradise birds are naturally placed.—Good Words.

STORIES almost innumerable have been enumerated illustrative of the sagacity of the dog and its attachment to its owner.

A remarkable and well-authenticated instance, which may not be uninteresting, has just come under my notice, as having occurred some years ago in the neighborhood of Rotherham. A person in Rotherham obtained a young shepherd dog, which he retained for a long period. While in his possession it became much attached to the whole family, and especially to two of its master's sons.

After a time circumstances transpired which led to the animal being sent to live permanently at the residence of a farmer at Thorpe Salvin. After the lapse of a considerable time one of the sons of the dog's former master paid a visit to the farm. The dog, on seeing him, appeared to be overjoyed, and was most demonstrative in its indications of delight.

During his stay it would not leave him; and when it became necessary for him to leave in the evening, the animal could scarcely be restrained, and had to be chained up in the room where the family were sitting. As the visitor was taking leave of his host, the poor animal howled in a most piteous manner and manifested other unmistakable signs of grief. Immediately he had left the house the dog all at once became quiet, and settling down on the floor, seemed to be asleep. The strange and sudden change which had come over the animal was remarked, and on the parties going to him, he was found to be quite dead. The singular occurrence had come well known in the neighborhood, and it was regarded that the dog had died literally heart-broken. When the same dog was only a puppy, it was attacked and beaten by a big dog. The defeated animal showed sagacity, and at the same time revengeful feelings, by waiting eighteen months had elapsed, when he had fully grown, and then he lay wait for his old adversary, as near possible to where the former enemy took place, and gave his former enemy a "drubbing" that nearly cost him his life.

CURING MEAT.—To one gallon water take one half pound salt, half a pound sugar, half ounce saltpetre, half ounce potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Boil together until all the dirt has been removed, and the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub or cool, and when it is cold pour it over your beef or pork. The meat should be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least ten days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some one boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this recipe is strictly followed, it will require only a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way or most ways of putting down meat, and will not be abandoned for any other. The meat thus prepared for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.

A Rare Old Book.

THE WILDERNESS, or BRADDOCK'S TIMES, a thrilling historical story; 450 pages; newly bound in cloth, \$1.50 by mail. Only a few copies. Address A. MATTHEW, 57 North